

"You're a dead man," said the driver. "What shall I do?" beseeched John, who thought himself a gone sucker.



THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors. Ottawa, Ill., Friday, April 23, 1841.

"A Nation mourns its Chief!"

Death of President Harrison.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841. An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock, in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished, and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles.

In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOS. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

By the above announcement it will be seen that President HARRISON is no more! The fourth day of last March placed him in the Presidential Chair, the highest station within the gift of man, and placed at his command the greatest power recognized by this Republic—the fourth of April dawned upon his cold and lifeless clay, and numbered him with the immortal dead! Entitled as he was to our respect, from the high office he held, notwithstanding we opposed his elevation and his principles, we deplore, in common with every American citizen, this unlooked-for visitation of Providence.

Surrounded by ardent and devoted friends, by whose exertions he was triumphantly carried through the most animated political contest that this country ever witnessed, he had but commenced his official services, when stern Death, at one blow, blasted the expectations to which this result had given rise, and the object on which they were centred has been summoned to the land of spirits! "Requiescat in pace!"

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February, 1773, and had consequently passed the sixty-eighth year of his age.

To Correspondents. We have received a well written communication signed "H." but cannot insert it until we know the author. All communications in relation to public measures or political controversies, must be accompanied with the author's name, if their publicity is desired. We cannot depart from this rule. Frequent impositions from those who care but little for the character of the press, requires this course to be pursued by every editor.

"X. O." shall have a place in our next.

The Late President. The Chief Magistrate of this Nation having departed this life, and being now numbered with the illustrious dead, it well becomes the people over whom he was chosen to preside, that they should suitably manifest a sense of the loss sustained.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the capitol at Washington was thronged with visitors. Thousands visited the executive mansion in the afternoon, to take their last farewell of the mortal remains of the late president. The body was placed in the centre of the hall, in a rich coffin, covered with black velvet, and bound with silver lace. The features were viewed through a glass into the coffin. The hall was appropriately festooned with crape. The public offices remained closed until after the following Thursday. All public works were suspended for the same period.

The remains were conveyed to the Congressional Cemetery, at Washington, on Wednesday the 7th inst. where they are to remain a short time. They are to be removed to the ancient family residence in Virginia. That State will then hold the ashes of five of our Presidents.

The Funeral Ceremonies. The Globe says, that the funeral ceremonies of President Harrison was conducted with great propriety—with pomp and solemnity. A vast multitude attended. Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia united with those of the District, and these, added to several bodies of United States troops drawn in from neighboring posts, made a very imposing display. Several bands of fine music led different sections of the military array, and, with melancholy strains blended the sympathies of the people.—The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring states, filled the Pennsylvania avenue to a very great extent. The houses immediately on the Avenue were for the most part hung with black drapery, and the windows were crowded with fair faces. The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture.

some two or three miles from the President's mansion. There, the last rites being paid, and the body deposited in the tomb, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms. Throughout the day minute guns were fired, and during the procession the bells of the city tolled.

Family of the late President. The Philadelphia Times says: "A letter from Washington states that the late President's wife is at the North Bend. The blow will be severe to her; her attachment to him being intense, and her health very feeble. He leaves one son and three daughters. The ladies of the household now are Mrs. Taylor, of Va., Mrs. Harrison (daughter-in-law), and Mrs. Findley."

Public Meetings—Death of the President. At a meeting of the citizens of Ottawa, held at the court house on the 19th of April, 1841, L. Lealand, Esq., announced the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, as the occasion of their assembling, and, on his motion, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. DAVID SANGER to the chair, and appointing Messrs. M. H. SWIFT and JOHN HISE Secretaries.

On motion of M. E. Hollister, a committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions suited to the occasion. Messrs. John V. A. Hoes, T. L. Dickey, M. E. Hollister, John C. Champlin, and William Haskell were selected as the committee. The committee retired a few minutes, and during the interval some appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Leland and Link.

T. L. Dickey, on behalf of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, overwhelmed by a bereavement so awful and impressive, we can only bow with deep sorrow and profound reverence to that Power who reigns over all, while, at the same time, we lament the loss, honor the name, and revere the memory of our departed Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That, as a token of our respect and veneration for his character and virtues, we recommend to all our citizens to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements and procure a suitable oration to be delivered in this place on the second Monday of May next, upon the life and character of our late distinguished President.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. John V. A. Hoes, L. W. Link, and T. L. Dickey as the committee.

After a few remarks by Messrs. J. C. Champlin and T. L. Dickey the meeting adjourned, directing the proceedings to be published in the Ottawa Free Trader.

DAVID SANGER, Chairman. M. H. SWIFT, JOHN HISE, Secretaries.

President Tyler. By the following article from the National Intelligencer, it will be seen that the Vice President has taken the oath of office, and that he is now Chief Magistrate for the balance of the late President's term.

Singular as it may appear, we learn that this is the third time that Mr. Tyler has stepped into a place of high public trust by the death of the incumbent. He was made Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, he being vice—he was made a Senator by the death of one before his time expired—and now he becomes President by the death of the only man under whom he could ever have been elected a Vice President.

From the National Intelligencer of the 7th.

The extraordinary despatch used in sending the official intelligence to the Vice President, at Williamsburg, and similar despatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At twelve o'clock, all the heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family,) waited upon him, to pay him their official and personal respects. They were received with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

April 6, 1841. JOHN TYLER. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, City and county of Washington, } ss.

I, William Crane, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may

arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me. April 6, 1841. W. CRANE.

The Canal. An account of the Contractors' Meeting at Lockport on the 15th will be found in the letter which we give below. The result, though not so favorable as we could wish, is all that under present circumstances could be expected. It will show to the world that he what obstacles in the way there may, the canal at least can go on.

LOCKPORT, Ills., April 15, 1841. Messrs. WEAVER & HISE—

The meeting at this place to-day resulted in a pretty general determination on the part of the Contractors engaged upon the heavy work above Lockport, to continue the present suspension of their work; and an expression equally unanimous on the part of those engaged on the sixty miles below this place to continue. The President of the Board addressed the meeting in a very appropriate manner, and expressed for himself and his associates such a determination on their part, to aid those who were determined to proceed with their work as far as the means in their possession would allow, that many men not engaged at this time upon the lower portion of the line, have expressed a strong desire to become so employed at the Engineer's estimate for the work not yet let.

The friends of the Canal may now safely rely upon the completion of the line from Peru to Lockport at an early day, as the nature of the work upon the Summit Division is such, and the determination of the Contractors upon that portion of the work so fixed, that the greater part of the unexpended appropriation of \$1,700,000 may be devoted exclusively to that very desirable object. Very truly yours, W.

Relief Law. The Chicago Tribune says, "We are glad to learn that the Canal Commissioners have unanimously agreed upon a construction of the 'Canal Purchasers' Relief' Act, which embraces within the Provisions of that law, all lots in this city and in Ottawa, sold by the Canal Commissioners in 1836. On the remaining question of transfer and consolidation, we believe the Commissioners have not, as yet, committed themselves to any opinion, but upon that, the phraseology of the Act admits of infinitely less doubt, in favor of a liberal construction, than on the other question."

Important Foreign News. Arrival of the British Queen. The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on the 4th inst. after a most tempestuous passage of 24 1/2 days. The storm that struck her lasted 10 consecutive days.

The news she brings is of a highly important character. There is a terrible commotion in England, occasioned jointly by the failure of the Chinese expedition and the McLeod affair. The packet ship Westchester arrived out on the 8th with Mr. Pickens' Report from the committee on foreign relations, and this occasioned a greater excitement than the news of the failure of the U.S. Bank.

The "London Times" printed the whole of the report, with most abusive comments. The news had an important effect on stocks of all kind.

We give below some of the comments of the press on Mr. Pickens' Report:

The Globe says—"The painful effect which this intemperate 'party document' must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the report."

The Times says—"We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it in extenso for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated."

"War with America," says the Atlas, "must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!—A Squadron ordered to America.—The Times and other papers state as a positive fact that some of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, had been suddenly ordered off to the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

INFANTRY FOR HALIFAX!—The Times also states, that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm can be furnished after their departure."

It is stated that Lord Palmerston has sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington to demand the immediate release of McLeod.

The Despatch says, "the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago £34, are now anxiously sold at £14."

There is a rumor that Lord Palmerston is to be called to the House of Lords.

The news from China is of the most gloomy character possible, and very perplexing to England. And the news from Egypt is doubly so. The Eastern Question has been opened in a new form. Admiral Elliott has left China for England, in consequence of a palpitation of the heart.

The Austrian Observer of the 28th ult. states that the intelligence from Constantinople of the 10th Feb., informs us that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali and his family the Pashalik of Egypt hereditarily, has just been prepared.

The Ottoman Porte has addressed a circular to the ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of commerce re-established.

CHINA AND INDIA.—By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, late Intelligence from China

and India was received in London on the morning of the 10th.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express, is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negotiations up to the 18th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shutting and delay.

On the 6th of November, Admiral Elliott issued a notice at Chusan, to the British there, stating that a truce had been concluded with the Chinese, binding them within certain limits, the British boundaries being Chusan and the small islands adjacent. This notice was accompanied with a recommendation to endeavor to conciliate the Chinese. The other Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, issued a circular declaring that the interests of the British at Chusan should be attended to during the negotiations. In the meantime, a dreadful mortality diminished the troops there.

Tranquillity prevailed in India, and the intelligence by the express brought nothing of importance from any of the presidencies.

Nine Days Later—Highly Important! ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. The steamship Acadia sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., and arrived in Boston Harbor on the morning of the 7th inst., making her passage in 18 1/2 days. She had a very rough time; and the length of her passage has been owing mainly to bad weather.

The foreign news received by the Acadia is of every deep interest and importance. The latest English papers are chiefly occupied with the American news taken out by the Columbia, which steamer arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult. The most intense anxiety was manifested in every quarter, to learn how affairs stood in this country when the Columbia left Boston; and after the news was published it appears not to have given very general satisfaction.

The boy Jones made another entrance into Buckingham Palace. It is said he will now be sent to the country.

Several papers contradict the announcement respecting the "situation" of the Queen.

Several Chartist meetings have been held in various towns, but they were thinly attended. A grand convention of Chartists was to be held in London on the 12th inst. Their object is to devise plans for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, for the release of all Chartist prisoners, and for making the charter the law of the land. The convention was to sit for two weeks, and each delegate to be paid £3 per week; the expenses to be defrayed by a weekly subscription of one half penny from each Chartist.

Letters from Rome state that an attempt on the life of the Queen Dowager of Spain was made by a Carlist refugee, who attempted to strangle her. The Queen was not hurt, and as the man had no weapon, he is presumed to be a lunatic.

WARRIORS PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—We find the following statements in all the London journals:—"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency, that may spring out of the case of McLeod, (and if the Republic execute him we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom but will demand justice,) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America. It is also stated in private letters from Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the English Government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

FRANCE.—The French papers are principally occupied with articles upon the renewed difficulties growing out of the Eastern Question, and the probability of a war between England and America. These troubles produced the greatest excitement in Paris.

Rumors had gained strength that a protocol had been signed in London, which was originally said to have had for its intention the termination of the revolution of France, but it is now announced in the Paris journals that France has refused her signature, on account of the hard conditions recently imposed upon Mehemet Ali. Negotiations are, however, still going on.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—News from Alexandria to 24th Feb., and Malta to 1st March has been received. Alexandria is again the scene of troublesome negotiations. Three firmans arrived from the Sultan on the 20th Feb., conveying the Pashalik of Egypt to Mehemet Ali, with succession to his descendants on certain conditions. These conditions were both numerous and stringent, and in case of the non-performance of any of them, the inheritance would be revoked. It is said Mehemet Ali absolutely rejected two of them, declaring at the same time that he looked to England, on whose good faith he always relied, to save him from the danger and disgrace involved in them. Com. Napier remained in Alexandria, in hopes of assisting to bring the new dispute to an amicable termination.

Ice in Buffalo Harbor. The Buffalo Commercial, of the 1st inst. says:—"The ice in the harbor began to move out early this morning, and but for a small patch near the light house, would have been by this time tumbling over the cataraet. As this spot continued firm notwithstanding the great pressure against it, the whole mass of floating ice remains stationary. A brief period will see it moving towards the Niagara. At Erie, 90 miles above us, the lake is entirely free from obstruction."

Governor Casey. The following remarks from the Alton Telegraph, a whig paper, and comments upon it, by the Chicago Democrat, in relation to the treacherous course of Governor CASEY, who was taken up out of the mire, as it were, by the democratic party, and made what little he now is, and who, in return for what he had received, assumed, in the hour of need, a neutral position, and finally, after the result of the late presidential election was known, went over entirely to the enemy—show admirably the light in which both parties are disposed to view this political Judas. Let traitors be warned by the example!

Canada.—The elections have resulted, so far, in the choice of 36 Unionists and 19 Anti-Unionists.

for re-election to Congress in his District, in this State. Do not the Whigs intend to run a good and true man against him? The Governor's conversion after Gen. Harrison's election was placed beyond controversy, and his refusing to vote at the presidential election for either of the candidates, in November last, satisfy us he is unfit to represent a Whig District. We want firm, consistent, and unwavering friends, to represent us in times like these, or an honorable opponent is preferable.—Alton Telegraph.

The foregoing are very just remarks; and we are glad to see a man of Mr. Davis' prominence in the whig party adopting them. They show a high order of political independence, and we have no hesitation in saying that we would support a real old federalist of the Webster school before we would any one of that mass of political trimmers who infest this State, sucking the blood of both parties.—They play a game of "one pluck two." They don't exactly approve of the democratic course and yet they are not whigs. This is their story. And, whether the one party or the other is in the ascendancy, it is all the same to them. They want office and will have it, if meanness, cringing and falsehood will secure it.

There is a gang of these political lizards about Springfield, who change their coat a dozen times a year, according as the prospects of this party or that party predominate.—At the commencement of the last session of our legislature, they were stout hearted democrats and, before its close, having got no office, they retired to their fence position, and are now crying out for an honest party in politics, that is, one that will give them office! We are grateful to see that the whigs are beginning to appreciate such craven hearted turpitude and to set all men down against them who stood not up for them in the hour of danger.—Chicago Dem.

NEWS BY THE MAIL. Marriage Fees.—The Philadelphia Times says:—"The price paid in Iowa for tying the knot 'which binds two willing hearts,' is two 'coon skins, or four bushels of sweet potatoes.'"

How is this, Mr. Bloomington Herald? How many pounds of Illinois cat fish will it require to buy a Bloomington lassie? We want to know!

Treasury Notes.—The aggregate amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant was \$6,311,324 67.

Texas.—The National debt of Texas, consisting of bonds, treasury notes, and debts of various descriptions, amounts to seven million dollars. The amount of one year's taxes is estimated at one million dollars, and the expenses of the government, for the same period, at five hundred thousand dollars, par money.

Steam Boat Burnt.—A report was received at Buffalo a few days since, that the steam boat Burlington was set on fire and burned to the water's edge while lying at the wharf at Toronto. The steamer Queen Victoria also took fire but was saved. The Patriots are at work.

Vice President.—The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, who was elected President pro. tem. of the Senate just before the adjournment, is now Vice President of the United States.

Preparing.—The Lockport Courier of the 24th ult. states, that orders have been received at Fort Niagara to commence repairs upon that fortress and to put it into a condition of defence.

Herman Le Roy, Esq., the father-in-law of the Hon. Daniel Webster, died at New York on the 31st ultimo.

England Mails.—The Postmaster General of England has recently issued an order, requiring the mail to be conveyed between London and Liverpool at the rate of thirty miles an hour, including stoppages.

Death of Mr. Chitty.—This distinguished law writer died on the 17th of February last, in Southampton street, Fitzroy square, London, in the 68th year of his age.

Opening of the N. Y. Canal.—The Buffalo Commercial of the 3d inst. says:—"We learn that Superintendent Baker has been notified by Commissioner Broughton, that the canal will be opened for navigation on the 15th inst."

Philadelphia Post Office.—The Philadelphia Times says:—"Fourteen clerks are to be discharged from our Post Office, and we understand there are seventeen hundred applications for situations. Mr. Montgomery has been several times mobbed in the streets by these beggars. We are told that one day he was compelled to solicit the company of a strong police force, to keep off the affectionate embraces of his new friends."

Connecticut Election.—Ellsworth is elected Governor over Nicholl. Ellsworth has received 13,549, and Nicholl 10,512—the majority for the former, so far, 3,038. So far as heard from, Brockway is elected to Congress by 730, Boardman by 900, and Trumbull by 13,000 majority.

Tribute of Respect.—The public authorities of Washington, have resolved to wear crape for sixty days, in token of respect for the late President. The mail car, on the Baltimore Railroad, led this city yesterday for Washington, shrouded in crape. The horses which drew it to Gray's ferry, were also dressed in the same solemn emblems.—Phila. Sp. of the Times.

Matrimonial.—Married in the city of New York, by the Rev. Mr. White, Henry Black, Esq. of Orange county, to widow Eliza Gray, of Green county, daughter of Henry Brown, of Bluehill, Maine.

Canada.—The elections have resulted, so far, in the choice of 36 Unionists and 19 Anti-Unionists.

General Andrew Jackson. This great and good man was 74 years old on the 15th of March last, having been born on the 15th day of March, 1767. It affords us great pleasure to learn that the old hero's health is as good at present as it has been for several years. The Nashville (Tennessee) Union, of the 4th ultimo, says:

Gen. JACKSON visited his friends in Nashville on Monday, returning to the Hermitage the next day. We cannot perceive that the mental faculties of this venerable man are impaired in the slightest degree. With all the questions of national policy, both foreign and domestic, he preserves that thorough knowledge for which he was distinguished in active life, and freely discusses them with his usual frankness and clearness. His general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years, and the country have reason to hope that he will yet be preserved to it for a considerable period, as a guide and a living light to the path of young republicans who are determined through life to "be just and fear not."

Gen. Harrison. The Globe, of the 5th inst., has the following article in relation to the recent proscription at the city of Washington:

"It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding the press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marked for sacrifice. Others were removed to whom he had given assurances they should be spared, and who were afterwards informed by him that he did not know they were dismissed. And can any hold him responsible for the long list of worthy men and excellent officers who were struck from the roll during the week in which he himself lay upon the bed of death? During that week many clerks were dismissed from the Departments, and expressly told that it was exclusively on political grounds."

From the N. Y. Herald of March 26. Important News for Texas.—The Loan Negotiated in Paris by Gen. Hamilton.

We have received important and authentic intelligence of the negotiation of a loan for Texas in Paris, in the month of February last. It will be seen that from the annexed letter it comes to us from Gen. James Hamilton the Minister of Texas in Europe, and has been sent for publication to —, as the readiest means of giving wide-spread publicity to the fact. It reached this city by the recent fourth of March Royal steamer at Boston, and was handed to us yesterday by the Texian Consul for New York:

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1841.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—

SIR:—As the Commissioners of Loans of the republic of Texas were instructed by His Excellency, President Lamar, in the event of their effecting a negotiation of the loan for that republic, to make a public announcement of the fact, that meritorious holders of the securities of the Government may not be the victims of the speculation of those acting under secret information, I will thank you to state in your paper, or if this communication should arrive after it has gone to press, in a slip to be immediately issued from your office, that I have this day concluded in this city a contract with the Bank of Messrs. J. Lafitte & Co. for the Texian Loan.

I forward a duplicate of this letter per the Havre packet of the 16th February, and shall enclose this to the Texian Consul at New York, per the American Minister's letter bag from London.

I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HAMILTON.

We congratulate the republic of Texas on her triumphs, both in the military and diplomatic art. Gen. Hamilton has proved himself to be one of the ablest American diplomatists of the age. By his talents and address he procured the recognition of Texas as an independent nation, by the most powerful empire in Europe, and he has now established her credit and finances on the high and firm basis of a loan in Paris. We trust that the government at home will be careful to preserve that credit in their finances, as carefully as they would their honor as a young, great and gallant people. Let them avoid the errors which the Government of the United States have run into—and Texas will be one of the greatest and happiest republics on the earth.

Norman City of Nauvoo. As this city is, in some respects, a curiosity we have watched its proceedings with interest. From the "Times and Seasons" we learn the following facts in regard to it:

The city council have prohibited any person from selling whiskey in a less quantity than one gallon; and any other liquor in less than a quart, unless on the prescription of a physician.

The University of Nauvoo has been duly organized by the election of a chancellor and trustees. James Kelly, A. M. an Alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected President of the University.

The Nauvoo Legion has been also organized, and officers have been selected. The council have passed a vote of thanks to the State government, for the favors it has conferred, and to the citizens of Quincy, for the protection received, when driven from Missouri.—St. Louis Gaz.